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Race Deterioration.

That physical degeneration of the British race at home is an impending danger has been recognized to the extent that a parliamentary commission has investigated the subject. In a report recently submitted to commission recognizes the danger and enumerates the causes of the down-grade movement. Overcrowding, with its attendant evils, is given first consideration in the report, which shows that the death rate increases in startling proportions wherever condensation of people takes place. Other causes named are unhealthy conditions of work, the tendency to leave the open country and huddle in towns and cities and bad or insufficient food. The report of the British commission may well be studied by sociologists and civic authorities everywhere. The exodus from the rural districts to crowded cities is widespread, and all the other evils making toward race deterioration spring from that. In cities the struggle is for existence, not for progress, and men must work under conditions which would not tempt them in the country. There is just so much room, so much work and so much bread, and many are scrambling for a portion. The threatening conditions and tendencies found in Great Britain are to be noted in this country, yet it is not too late to avoid here the blighting results noticed abroad.

Since the announcement of his coming marriage to Miss Roosevelt, Congressman Longworth's mail has increased fourfold. Nearly half of his letters contain certain recipes for promoting the growth of hair and he is offered any quantity of infallible tonics if he will use them and send testimonials in return. He gets statistics to prove that no bald-headed man has ever been known to go insane; that lack of hair is a preservative against all manner of pulmonary diseases; that criminals of all classes are noted for their growth of shaggy hair, usually straight and black, and that bald-headed men in all times and ages have stood for benevolence, intellectual ripeness and law-abiding qualities.

Almost anything is likely to happen to us if we just sit around and wait. The man who kills himself because he has lost all interest in life should always give himself six months more when he seems to be at the very end of his rope. In those six months, says the Minneapolis Journal, it is within the bounds of possibility that his mine may begin to pay dividends, that he may find a ten-dollar gold piece on the sidewalk, that somebody will think he is a pretty good fellow and leave him \$10,000 in his will, that he will see a good dog fight, or get a chance to beat the coal trust. Don't kill yourself. Wait!

A few weeks ago the business men of Chicago sent a committee of 12 representatives to the large cities in the middle south, to persuade the merchants of those places that it was to their advantage to trade with the merchants of Chicago. They were not drummers in the limited sense that they sought trade for particular merchants. They were drummers for the whole of the great and growing city which is already the second largest on the continent, and may some time take the first place.

Gov. Folk received a letter from a woman who thanked him for closing the saloons on Sunday, saying it meant bread for her family, where they did not have it previously. "One such letter from a good woman more than compensates for the curses from 10,000 outlaws," was the governor's assertion.

The Western Kansas correspondent who makes a "blizzard" out of a moderate fall of snow is the same person to whom each brisk wind is a "cyclone," each thunder shower a "cloudburst," and each balmy south breeze a "hot wind."

President Eliot says that in the city of Cambridge, in which he lives, there is not a single rich man. There are a number of its citizens, however, who are "rich from the very want of wealth."

Morning Goods.

"Do you sell mourning goods?" asked the woman entering the department store.

"Yes, madam," replied the polite floor-walker; "you'll find the breakfast-food counter in the basement, two aisles to the right."—Yonkers Statesman.

Making Room.

She—We ought to have an upright piano for our new flat. It would take up less room than our square one.

He—I can't afford to buy a new piano. You'll have to turn the square piano on end.—Yonkers Statesman.

FOR SURVEY OF GREENLAND

Danish Explorer Will Try to Make a Reliable Map of Outlines of the Island.

Greenland is the largest island in the world, but we do not know exactly how much it exceeds New Guinea in area. There is a long stretch of its northeast coast that has not yet been surveyed. The money has been raised to complete this survey. About the middle of June next the Danish explorer Mylius Erichsen will lead a party to that region to complete our knowledge of the periphery of Greenland.

Erichsen is well known for the good work he has done in West Greenland and the important undertaking now confided to him is believed to be in excellent hands. The expedition will be gone two years and it is the intention to make a thoroughly good survey.

The party will sail on the steamer Denmark with a fine equipment and 21 persons in the crew and scientific staff, which will include a geologist, biologist, botanist, physician and artist, for it is intended to paint some of the scenes along the coast. Seventy sledge dogs and some motor-boats for penetrating the fjords if the ice conditions will permit are a part of the equipment.

The leader's first plan was to ascend the west coast, obtain a party of the Smith sound natives and cross the inland ice with them to the unknown coast. But when Peary went north a few months ago he secured all the best men among the natives for his north polar expedition and so Erichsen has decided to take his vessel straight to the east coast. He is certain to find a good harbor in about latitude 75, in the region explored by the Koldewey expedition, and here the party will spend next winter.

In March, 1907, a party of 12 men with sledges and dogs will start for the extreme north, mapping the unknown coast as they advance. They expect to complete the survey to Independence bay, thus joining their delineation of the coast with Peary's mapping of Independence bay and the islands to the north of Greenland. It is hoped that the party will be able to return to the ship late in the summer.

It will be too late, however, to return home that year and so Erichsen proposes to supplement the coast survey with studies of the interior ice cap, and if conditions are favorable he may even attempt to cross the island from east to west. The party will return home in 1908.

It will be remembered that the duke of Orleans last summer skirted the coast of east Greenland for about 100 miles north of the highest point hitherto reached on that coast, but the journey was a rapid one on his steamer, with no opportunity for careful survey. The most definite information he brought home was that the shores, unlike all the other coasts of Greenland seemed to be almost wholly destitute of deep indentations.

THE WORKING GIRL AND THE PEOPLE OF WEALTH

By MRS. J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
Social Settlement Worker, who before her marriage was Rose Harriet Pastor.

TO BE happy where all is fair, just and good is an easy thing; to be happy where injustice and wrong prevail is impossible. The average working girl's body and soul are not merely under constraint, but the conditions in which she works are usually so unjust and so inimical to healthy growth and development of mind and body and spirit, that instead of joyous acceptance of the conditions or indifference to them, her whole being, if she is a girl of depth of feeling, cries out against their injustice.

What the working girl needs is that attitude from people of wealth which will lead the latter to be utterly unwilling to receive benefits in the shape of dividends produced under conditions detrimental to the health, happiness and spiritual welfare of their factory workshop sisters.

All possible joy generally is excluded from the workshop by the rigid rules against talk among the workers. The work becomes hateful and is ill done in consequence. Friendship can hardly develop. On the shoulders of the employing and propertied classes must lie nine-tenths of the responsibility for the weakened physiques and the impoverished constitutions which lead to the appalling frequency of death from needless and preventable causes. Shorter hours, fairer wages and the kinder and more human consideration are the working girls' needs.

One-third of all working women between the ages of 20 and 45 die annually of tuberculosis, and this disease is due to the conditions maintained in tenements and workshops by people of the employing and propertied classes.

A few dollars or even cents less in dividends distributed over the entire stock issues of a few companies would often mean little to the highest welfare of the holders of the stock, but often it would mean a difference between life and death, both physically and morally, to hundreds and thousands of working girls.

The Political Machine Good and Bad

By HON. JAMES H. DOYLE
of Boston.

There are machines and machines. There have been good and bad machines. Some of them have stood for the real interests of the whole party whose name they bore; others have stood for the interests of a little clique of men that would be willing to sell their party, body and soul, for what they could get for themselves out of it.

Organization, not domination, should be the watchword of every useful machine; any other kind will find it impossible to last. Organization depends on unity. If any machine neglects to consult a considerable part of the party that it is supposed to represent, and caters exclusively to those of that party who are "on the inside," that is the kind of machine that has outlived its usefulness, and ought to be and will be destroyed.

If, however, a machine endeavors to represent in its operation, as fairly as possible, all the elements of the party, it will remain a cohesive and a useful machine. It will be able to serve the interests of the people by effective organized political effort in behalf of party principles.

This kind of machine was organized and conducted by the greatest men in the early history of our republic, and notably by Thomas Jefferson, who acted on the view that organized unified expression and defense of political principles is necessary to the success of a great political cause.

The latter-day boss, however, of the stamp that has brought odium on the name, "machine," organizes for himself, his friends and favorites, with the object of strictly personal gain and power, and woe betide that individual who talks "party principles" in his presence.

I believe that a machine of this kind is weak in proportion as it roars and shrieks in its effort to operate, and that its disintegration is not far off. For when it ceases to represent its party, it ceases to represent any real principle.

James H. Doyle

TOO MANY MOUNTAIN LIONS

Guides Have Government Contract to Kill All Found in Yellowstone Park.

Mountain lions have increased so rapidly in Yellowstone park of late that they threaten the extinction of deer, elk and other wild animals that live in this great government game preserve. So numerous have the cougars become that the government, through President Roosevelt's recommendation, has given John and Homer Goff, celebrated guides and hunters at Meekins, Col., a contract in clearing lions out of Yellowstone park, reports the San Francisco Bulletin. Goff and his brothers will have several assistants, all celebrated lion hunters, and with his great pack of cougar-hunting dogs, will make a thorough business of ridding Yellowstone park of its pests.

The work of hunting lions in Yellowstone park, will, it is estimated, take several seasons, and in the meantime there is a demand for lion hunters in Colorado, Wyoming and other cattle states, where stockmen are suffering losses from these predatory animals. Cougars are said to be on the increase in the Rocky mountains, and unless something is done to stop their ravages they will not only make way with much of the wild game, but will inflict incalculable damage on the live stock industry.

Owing to the numerous number of mountain lions in Yellowstone park, the government will not have to pay a large bounty to the Goff brothers. The hunters will receive a bounty of five dollars on each mountain lion they kill, in addition to a salary of \$75 a month each for their work. Most of the work will be done between the spring and fall, for the winters are very severe in Yellowstone park, the climatic conditions being almost arctic, owing to the moisture generated by the many geysers. The work will be done systematically and there is no one else in the country equipped to carry on the business of exterminating cougars in such wholesale fashion.

The Goff brothers have the largest and finest pack of cougar hounds in the world. A good cougar hound costs \$25 to \$100 as a puppy, but this is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the work of training the hounds. The animals have to be trained constantly in the work of trailing and treeing cougars and in learning how to close with them when they have been brought to the ground desperately wounded. And then, after months of training, a dog may develop a "yellow streak" and prove utterly worthless for cougar work.

Occasionally a cowboy shoots a mountain lion as the animal is found eating the carcass of a goat or calf it has killed, but these are rare instances, and usually the mountain lion makes its kill and gets successfully away. Most of the calves killed by the lions are under six months old. If they would content themselves with eating the carcasses of the animals they kill the loss to stockmen would not be so heavy, but cougars develop a taste which is fairly epicurean and will have nothing but the blood of calves.

An Arizona stockman recently reported that a lion was traced to his lair and killed. Scattered about the place were the bodies of 11 calves, all killed within a short time.

For some reason the mountain lion prefers the flesh of a goat to that of any other animal and cougars have become the terror of horse raisers in the Rocky mountain states.

THE WORK THEY LOVED.

Notable Instances of Success of Men Who Were in Congenial Employment.

The famous head of a well-known manufacturing firm expressed the belief that success comes of finding the work one loves.

He himself is a case in point, for he gave up a college career to take up work in a little business established by his father. In this he took so keen an interest that to-day he is at the head of a huge army of employees.

Another example is found in a famous sculptor who surrendered a commercial position yielding \$5,000 a year to study art in Paris. His friends thought the act a mad one, but it has since been amply justified.

A third notable instance is found in the career of a doctor, built up a splendid practice after ten years' work and then gave it up to devote himself to dealing in property. To the on-lookers it seemed like a reckless throwing away of good fortune; but the doctor knew the pursuit for which Nature had fitted him, and in a few years had won a fortune.

Explanation.

Native—Yes, this is a great town of ours. Every stranger who comes here seems to like it.

Traveler—Naturally. There are five reasons why a stranger should like it.

Yes, of course. But would you—er—mind telling me what they are?

Certainly not. They are the two railroads and three traction lines that he can get away from it on.—Chicago Daily News.

Supply and Demand.

"I wonder why there are so many mendacious people in the world," says the person who is always more or less grieved.

"It is merely a question of supply and demand," answered Miss Cayent.

"There will always be people to tell falsehoods so long as there are foolish people to believe them."—Washington Star.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

TREATMENT OF INEBRIETY.

How the Efforts at Reform Work in Great Britain—Largest Class of Drinkers Not Reached.

Mr. Shell, who has just retired from service as a metropolitan police magistrate after 25 years, gives the following observations on the treatment of inebriety:

Temperance in the sense of moderation was of no avail to the drunkard, because it was impossible to him, while as for total abstinence, although perhaps it endures for a year, it usually was but a thing of a day. In almost every case a drink offered in a friendly spirit would lead to a fresh outbreak, with worse results than before.

The habitual drunkard's act is merely permissive, while the inebriate's act affects a comparatively very limited class of persons; namely, criminal and habitual police court inebriates. It in no way reaches an immeasurably larger class of persons, who rarely, if ever, figure in police court records or in public documents at all. This is not because they are not drunkards, but because of the endless sacrifices made for them by their friends in the hopes of keeping them out of trouble, and of avoiding open scandal. Few people but medical men have any idea of the extent of the evil, and the number of silent tragedies due to inebriety.

A considerable percentage of these cases might prove to be curable if early and proper treatment could be enforced, but at present this is impossible. They must themselves apply for seclusion in a retreat, and this they fail to do until matters have gone very far. This is quite natural because many inebriates are as incapable of appreciating the gravity of the disease as any legally insane person. What is wanted in England is the power to detain in a retreat for a period medically deemed to be advisable any person who is proved to be a drug or drink inebriate.—British Medical Journal.

ON THE WHISKY TRAFFIC.

A Long Indictment of King Alcohol and His Human Agencies for Evil.

To-night it enters a humble home to strike the roses from a woman's cheek and to-morrow it challenges this republic in the halls of congress.

To-day it strikes a crust from the lips of a starving child and to-morrow levies tribute from the government itself.

There is no cottage humble enough to escape it, no place strong enough to shut it out.

It defies the law when it cannot coerce it.

It is flexible to cajole but merciless in victory.

It is the mortal enemy of peace and order, the despoiler of men and terror of women, the cloud that shadows the face of children, the demon that has dug more graves and sent more souls unshriven to judgment than all the pestilences that have wasted life since God sent the plagues to Egypt, and all the wars since Joshua stood before Jericho.

It comes to ruin, and it shall profit mainly by the ruin of your sons and mine.

It comes to mislead human souls and to crush human hearts under its rumbling wheels.

It comes to bring gray-haired mothers down in shame and sorrow to their graves.

It comes to change the wife's love into despair and her pride into shame.

It comes to still the laughter on the lips of little children.

It comes to stifle all the music of the home and fill it with silence and desolation.

It comes to ruin your body and mind, to wreck your home, and it knows it must measure its prosperity by the swiftness and certainty with which it wrecks this world.—American Home.

IN TEMPERANCE FIELDS.

Does hell exist? Yes. Where? In over 200,000 saloons.—American Issue.

The Iowa state officials are planning to set to work in the coal mines the drunkards that are sent to the new inebriate asylum of the state.

The board of police commissioners of Kansas City, Mo., has published orders to the effect that police officers must not drink, whether on or off duty, or at any time when they have their uniform on.

The Manitoba Sunday-school association has entered upon a pledge-signing crusade, and has prepared cards, single and double, also honor rolls, for the insertion of names of all who are pledged.

Temperance and Track Athletics.

There is a temperance lesson in the Marathon race of 25 miles, which is always a feature of Boston's celebration of St. Patrick's day. The doctors who examined the runners immediately before and after the races declare that those who are the most successful and suffer the least injury from the contest are the ones who have been given no alcoholic stimulants either before or during the long, hard race. In several cases the runners who are given a drink of whisky or other stimulant during the race soon find themselves in distress and are obliged to quit running. The winners had only a bit of lemon juice or an occasional swallow of water.